

WAS MISERABLE COULDN'T STAND

Testifies She Was Restored
to Health by Lydia E.
Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound.

Lackawanna, N. Y. — "After my first child was born I felt very miserable and could not stand on my feet. My sister-in-law wished me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and my nerves became firm, appetite good, step elastic, and I lost that weak, tired feeling. That was six years ago and I have had three fine healthy children since. For female troubles I always take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it works like a charm. I do all my own work." — Mrs. A. F. KREMER, 1574 Electric Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.



The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the standard remedy for female ills.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should be convinced of the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health by the many genuine and truthful testimonials we are constantly publishing in the newspapers.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**. Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver. Eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowels. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Head, Acids and Indigestion, as millions know. **SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.** Genuine must bear Signature *Brent Wood*



**WHY NOT TRY POPHAM'S
ASTHMA MEDICINE**
Gives Prompt and Positive Relief in Every Case. Sold by Druggists. Price \$1.00. Trial Package by Mail free.
WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props., Cleveland, O.

The Victim.
"You don't remember me I see. I am the young man who eloped with your daughter a few years ago."
"Well, what can I do for you?"
"I came back to offer you my congratulations, sir."

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of **CASTORIA**, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*. In Use For Over 30 Years. **Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria**

Lightly Clad.
"Anything on for today, Grace?"
"Only what you see."
"Ahem! That isn't much."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take. Do not gripe. Adv.

London has a fireboat which throws a ton and a half of water each minute.

Smile on wash day. That's when you use Red Cross Ball Blue. Clothes whiter than snow. All grocers. Adv.

Birds of a feather have reason to be thankful to the Audubon people.

Rub-No-More is the slogan of the up-to-date woman.

She uses **RUB-NO-MORE WASHING POWDER** because it cleans clothes quickly without rubbing and disinfects them at the same time.

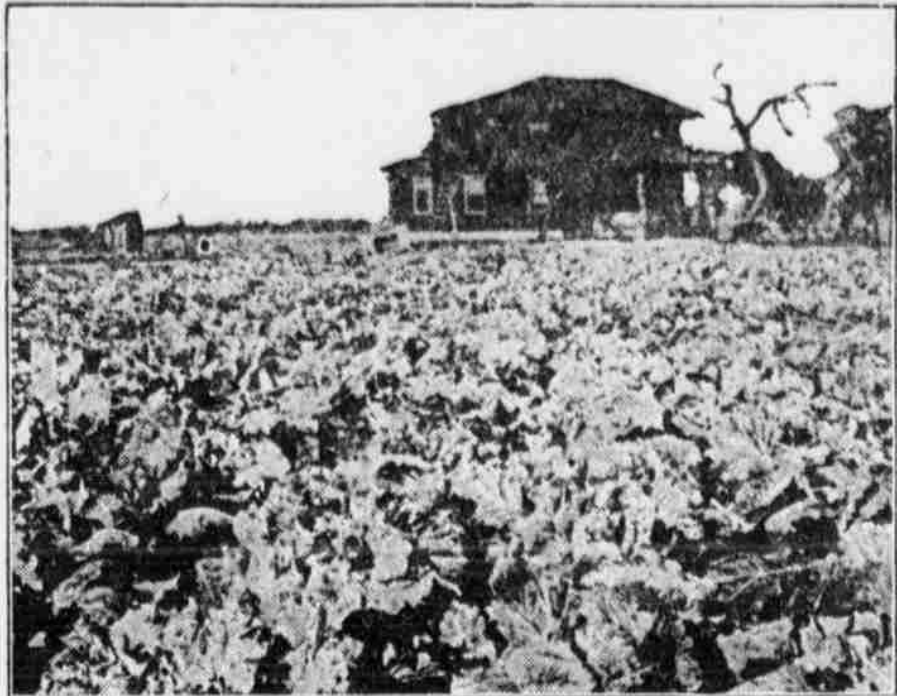


RUB-NO-MORE WASHING POWDER is a sudsy dirt remover for clothes. It cleans your dishes, sinks, toilets and cleans and sweetens your milk crocks. It kills germs. It does not need hot water.

RUB-NO-MORE Washing Powder **RUB-NO-MORE** Carbo Napha Soap
Five Cents—All Grocers
The Rub-No-More Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 40-1914.

HINTS FOR FALL WORK IN THE GARDENS



If the Cabbages Are Slow About Heading or the Heads Lack Firmness, Sprinkle With Salt and Water.

If the garden has been thoroughly cultivated early in the season, there is little weeding to be done. Yet, a few autumn weeds will strive for supremacy unless conquered. One of the most persistent now, as earlier, is the chickweed, which grows in such dense masses as to choke out everything else. Keep it cleaned out. If thrown into a pile it will be decomposed in a few weeks into a light soil, rich in humus.

If an early frost catches the beans before they are quite ripe, shell, scald, and dry, and they will keep during the winter.

An old blanket, papers or straw used in protecting the tomatoes from the first frost may prolong them through weeks of good weather yet to follow.

If the cabbages are slow about heading, or the heads lack firmness sprinkle with salt and water. This will also tend to keep the worms down.

If a few cucumbers get too large for ordinary use before you discover them, pare, slice in cross sections an inch thick, soak in salt water a few hours, and make into sweet pickles. They are delicious.

A few rows of strawberries along the edge of the garden will not require much extra labor, and they will add greatly to the luxuries of farm life. One man, who tried the experiment of seven rows last year, reports seven bushels of berries this season.

Because you have plenty of land do not think it is of no value. Have you used your garden to the utmost capacity? Intensive gardening has already come where there is most profit in the occupation. If you have not applied this principle, see how you can get more out of the ground next year.

Dandelions are coming into general use in America for salad greens. The flavor is greatly improved by blanch-

ing the leaves. To do this, place an inverted flower pot over each plant for awhile before the leaves are gathered. This salad is greatly enjoyed in Europe.

Before applying liquid manure to plants the soil should be moistened by watering with clear water, unless the soil is already moist. Apply the liquid manure to the soil without sprinkling it over the plants.

Where manure is available, a spade-ful or more tied up in coarse sacking, suspended in a tub of water affords a good way to make the liquid.

After strawberry plants have borne the second season's crop remove them and plant some other crop on this land. Set out a new bed of strawberries from the runners from the old vines on another new piece of ground.

Holland bulbs now are exported all over the world and if the demand continues to increase either prices will likely advance or new territory will have to be found to propagate them.

Viola cornuta purpurea somewhat resembles the single blue violet, producing flowers freely on long, slender stems, making them desirable for cutting. The culture is the same as that given pansies.

Autumn bulb planting will soon be here; make an early selection of the ones you want, thus securing the best specimens. Planting is not to be done until the late frosts, when the beds now in use will be unoccupied and ready for the bulbs. Beds planted this autumn will begin flowering almost before the snow disappears in the spring. This is a good time to thoroughly clean the greenhouse, to put in new glass where needed, repoint and paint the roof, and look out for leaks.

Plant sweet peas in the open ground next November and thus secure an early crop of flowers next year.

DEPTH OF THE TILE DRAINS

Type of Soil and Fall of Land Must Be Taken Into Consideration Before Starting Work.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)
In putting in a system of tile drainage we must consider the type of the soil to be drained as well as the fall of the land before we decide upon the size of the tile and the depth it is to be placed.

On a coarse soil, where the object of the drainage system is to remove the soil water from around the roots of the plants, the tile should be laid three or four feet deep, but on a clay soil, I believe that the tile should be laid as shallow as is consistent with the climatic conditions and the fall of the land.

On clay soils the chief object of the drainage is to remove the surface water as rapidly as possible after heavy rains before it ruins the growing crops.

To do this it must have an easy access to the tile and for this reason they should not be put down more than two or two and a half feet deep.

On a clay soil it requires longer for the tile drainage system to become efficient after it is installed, because it takes longer for the watercourses to form through the cracks, decayed root passages and animal burrows, hence we will secure better immediate results from a shallow system of drainage than when the tile are placed deep.

It has required a number of years for some of the systems of drainage to become efficient in clay soils and few farmers can afford to wait a number of years for results.

On one of our farms the tile drains were installed 20 years ago and are doing far better work today than they did the first ten years they were put in. These drains were put in from three to four feet deep and for the first few years they did very poor service.

Understand the Silo.
Before any man builds a silo or uses one that some one else has built he should secure the numerous bulletins available and read up. Silos are simple enough, but they must be understood.

Have Vaseline Handy.
Keep a can of vaseline handy about the milking place. Dip the fingers in this and thus soften the teats and prevent cracking.

ACCIDENTS MAY BE AVOIDED

Three Simple Rules to Observe in Using Silo Filling Machinery for the First Time.

By observing three simple rules, the farmer who is using silo filling machinery for the first time may avoid some of the accidents which occasionally damage new machines beyond repair.

Here are the things that, according to W. E. Markey, Wisconsin university agricultural experiment station, the inexperienced man should do:

1. Be sure that the machine is being run at the proper speed.
2. Take care that corn is never put into the machine until the motion is up to full speed.
3. In stopping be careful not to shut off the power until the elevator is empty.

If the elevator is not empty the cut material will fall back and lodge in the fans. Then when the machine is started again, the cut corn jams the fans and as a result they are bent or broken.

INOCULATE ALFALFA FIELDS

Soil May Be Taken From Field to Depth of Four to Six Inches—Avoid Exposing to Light.

Alfalfa fields may be inoculated with soil taken to a depth of from four to six inches from an alfalfa or sweet clover field where the plants are known to be inoculated, at the rate of about two hundred pounds per acre. It is well to avoid exposing the soil to the sunlight for any considerable length of time. Part of this soil may be sifted and from ten to twenty pounds mixed thoroughly with the seed for each acre.

The seed should be slightly moistened before mixing and the mixture shoveled over frequently until dry enough to sow. The fine soil particles and the bacteria cling to the seeds and are ready to begin work as soon as the plants start growth. The remaining soil may be scattered broadcast at seeding time and harrowed in immediately.

Corn Crop in the Silo.
The feed-cutter should be in use on every farm, the corn-shredder is an excellent thing, but why not put all of the corn crop in a silo as the best probable position to get every pound of value out of it.



ROAD BUILDING

GRADING OF COUNTRY ROADS

Great Care Should Be Exercised in Selection of Material for Bridges and Culverts.

One of the most serious wastes in connection with our highway building is the necessity which is often met with of destroying miles of gravel or stone road-bed, hardened and cemented by years of travel, but which is found to be out of line or out of level with the requirements of the highway as determined by the best engineering practice.

When such a road is too high it must be excavated, at a cost considerably in excess of that of ordinary soil or gravel; and when too low, it is covered by the new material, with a total loss of the original investment, writes H. G. Marshall in *Progressive Farmer*.

The labor expended upon roads that have followed the lines of least resistance, after the manner of "The Path the Calf Made," may be found, when these are relocated according to modern methods, to offer but slight assistance in the establishment of the permanent highway; but where they are the ordinary dirt or clay trails of many districts we may console ourselves with the fact that they never represented any very heavy investment. The lamentable thing is the laying of what should be permanent construction under strictly temporary conditions—the building of the house upon the sand.

Even in the counties where the population and the amount of taxable property are very small in proportion to the road mileage, it should be the practice to make any extensive improvements or alterations only after securing the advice of a competent highway engineer. The temporary employment of such an official is quite practicable; and the returns will be many hundred per cent on the outlay.

The loss on bridges and culverts in a relocated and graded road is generally heavy. Most constructions, even if found in fairly good condition, are totally destroyed by removal. An exception is the corrugated iron pipe. When made from high purity iron, these culverts are but slightly affected by rust, and can thus be rightfully classed as permanent improvements, but they are also ideal for a temporary location, as they suffer no damage in being dug out and relaid. Brick, stone or concrete should only be employed where the location is fixed for all time, and where also an absolutely rigid foundation can be assured.

In America, we do a vast deal of work which has to be undone a few years later. We want results, and want them quick; as a nation we have the energy and folly of youth. It is highly interesting to note the vast amount of labor on the farm, the highway and in the stores and factories which has to be performed as a result of earlier errors and miscalculations. We build barns and silos and establish a milk route; and two years later decide that our circumstances or our inclinations are better adapted to fruit raising; and an expensive dairy plant becomes idle and useless. The storekeeper stocks up on a line that his customers don't want and can't use and the goods encumber the shelves until they are sold at a sacrifice. The manufacturer buys machinery and employs experts to effect a minor improvement in his product, and the next year finds the article displaced in the market by some totally different and superior device. In several directions, however, indications may be observed of the rule of a maturer judgment. We are learning to conserve still more valuable things than lumber and water power. The waste of time and of labor is beginning to be understood as sacrifice of human life.

Transporting Farm Products.

If the roads from the farm to the place of marketing were good it would mean better prices for the farmer and cheaper food for the city consumer. If the farmer has a solid road with a reasonable grade he greatly prefers to draw his products to the city personally and sell them from his wagon.

Register Tractive Force.

A dynamometer mounted on an ordinary dray is used by the United States department of agriculture to register the tractive force required to draw various weights over different kinds of roadways.

Betterment of Children.

Let us have better roads and schools and better neighborhood co-operation, in order that our children, in their day, may fare better than we have done.

Why Not More of Them?
Good roads lessen the distance to town and cheapen the cost of marketing. Why not more of them?

Should Think Again.
The man who thinks bad roads are necessary should think again.

Coiffures Adapted to Smaller Hats



THE most striking coiffure which made its appearance in midsummer showed the hair brushed back from the face, without curl or wave, and the forehead entirely uncovered. Where the hair is naturally wavy and the forehead well shaped this style was possible. But, even so, only youthful wearers could carry it off; it proved generally unbecoming. Therefore the new off-the-face coiffures are waved and the hair brought down over the forehead for a little way, when such an arrangement is found to suit the style of the wearer.

The hair is most conveniently dressed in these new styles by parting off a portion of it all around the head and waving it. This leaves the back hair to be combed up to the crown and coiled into a support for the end of the waved portion. A very small and rather flat hair roll placed around the head before the waved hair is combed

back will be found to support it and keep the outline of the coiffure unchanged.

In the illustrations here given are the best examples of off-the-face styles in hairdressing. The back hair is turned under in the manner of a French twist but arranged quite close to the head. These coiffures are specially adapted to the smaller hats which are popular for street wear.

For wider brimmed hats the prettiest of the new styles are dressed with a small chignon at the back and short, soft curls at its sides. Even in the close-fitting hat swapes brims turn upward at one side so that the hair shows from the middle of the forehead to below the crown. In all coiffures the hair may be without a part, or a shallow part is made either in the middle or at one side. Each wearer is supposed to decide for herself as to what suits her face best.

Millinery That Is Faultless



THE three hats which grace this page are entitled to be called faultless millinery. And a hat must measure up to many requirements to be so classed. First of all, it must be beautiful, then it must be perfectly adapted to the occasions upon which it is to be worn, and it must, of course, be up to the minute in style and show the use of new trimmings in a clever manner.

A hat of velvet is shown in the center. It is made on a frame, which rolls upward at the left side, into a graceful and slightly curved brim and is without an upward roll at the right side. The velvet is put on with perfect smoothness and follows all the curves of the frame exactly. At the top of the crown a soft overhanging puff, in a manner of the tam, is draped to follow the lines of the brim. Below this a collar of satin extends about the hat. At the right side, toward the front, the crown is tacked to the brim and is brought down over the collar. This point makes a splendid position for one of those novelties of the season in flowers. In this case it is a rose, with a cluster of small unopened buds in metallic fabric set in ivy leaves with a mother-of-pearl surface. In this hat we have novelty of shape as well as novelty of trimming, and everyone will concede that it is a beautiful bit of millinery.

A sailor hat of plush and silver cloth suited to the winter season is shown on the right. The shape is not new but is graceful and finished with a soft puff in the top of the crown, which is a characteristic of the season. The side crown is a band of plush surmounted by a collar of fur. The only trimming is a small quill of silver spangles fastened with a little jet cabochon.

The model pictured here is made up in seal plush with a collar of skunk fur. It may be copied in broadtail plush or chinchilla, using the same cloth-of-silver top crown. With seal plush or any of the brown toned plushes, cloth of gold can be substi-

tuted for the silver with equally good effect.

The simplicity which marks the two hats already described is emphasized in the beautiful draped turban shown on the left. This hat is apparently a length of velvet with bias ends tied about a frame. This, at any rate, is what its drapings suggest. But in reality it is not quite so simple as it looks, and the fine hand of the artist is shown in this management of materials.

The frame is, in fact, draped with a length of velvet which forms at the same time its facing. But the pointed ends are made of separate pieces. These pieces are lined with silver cloth and tied together with a single knot. Yet they seem to be a part of the body of the hat.

These three examples of the best art of the milliner are classed as tailored hats. If one is to indulge in but one hat, it should be selected from this class. A tailored hat, possessing the distinction of those shown here, may be worn with almost any toilette.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

New Style Features to a Gown.

Is it now or is it not new, is the question asked of every gown as it makes its appearance, either at the beginning, middle or end of the season. To have one new feature is not to be new by any means. A gown must have several to be thoroughly and completely up to date. A gown of satin with a softly gathered tunic, a semi-fitting basque; a coachman's cape and sleeves and bodice of chiffon bears the stamp of extreme chic.

Fitted Bodices Coming.

There seems no doubt now that by autumn fitted bodices will be upon us. Some of the most authoritative frocks for summer wear show decided signs of "nipping in" at the waist line and below the bust in front, and sometimes this fitted effect is achieved with the old-fashioned dart seams.